The Meeting of the Apollo and Tammany Conference Committees.

### CAN THE BREACH BE BRIDGED?

The Red Men Astonished and Awe Stricken by a Modest Proposition from the Apollos.

# WHAT THE OPPOSITION WANTS.

The Question of the Sincerity of Either Party in Seeking a Pusion.

The conference that was to have been held yesterday forenoon between the Tammany Hall and apollo Hall committees gid not amount to much, were empowered to treat with city and county nominations, as well as nominations for the Judiciary, the Tammany representatives were only authorized to offer and receive suggestions as to Judiciary nominations. The Apollo men called the histerence as to their respective powers and, as a natter of course, refused to confer exclusively spon the question of the Judicial candidates. Then and there the meeting came to an end with the exrention would appoint a Conference Committee to meet the Apollo Committee, and confer as to the sounty nominations to be made. Sure enough when the Convention met, as will be seen by the mil reports of its proceedings elsewhere, a committee of twenty-one, composed of a delegate from each Assembly district, was appointed to confer with the Apollo Committee. After the adournment of the Convention this Temmany Comnittee and the Conference Committee, appointed by the Judiciary Convention on Saturday last, met the rooms of the Committee on Organization, there to await the coming of the Apollo Confer ince Committee, which was duly notified of the neering by a sub-committee appointed for that jurpose. But the waiting, though doubtless patient one, in a patriotic point of ew, on the part of the Tamnany men was a very long one. It was salf-past four o'clock when the Convention adourned, and the forty-two good and true Tamnany braves, specially detailed to make Apollo see things in their proper light, went immediately lown to the basement with their minds full of patriotic thoughts as to the good they intended to

THE HONEST VOTERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY. the room was damp and dark and dismal; and s the minutes were on the patriots began to look utton their overcoats up to the chin to feel at all omfortable. They were, however, determined to rait for Apollo's coming, if it took all night. At saif-past five o'clock there was no sign of the toming of the expected visitors, and a few of the oming of the expected visitors, and a lew of the attent waiters from the downtown districts grew inpatient, rose and went away. The sub-confinities hove in sight at six o'clock, and a short ame afterward the Apollo men came along, headed by Sam Courtney, Senator O'Brien and Brinkman they walked by twos, and nearly every includers on of them looked very grave, Continey wore a on of them looked very grave. Contact work a roubled yet determined ath, as though he felt that le had a dangerous task to perform yet had made up its mind not to flinch from it, though all the Garvey rescoes in the Council Chamber of the old Wigwam rescoes in the Cov. acii Chamber of the old Wiswam were to tumb's down upon him and his followers, even while attempting to act the peacemaker. O'Brien, however, on the contrary, was in 10 we's serious. His pleasant face was radiant rit's smiles, and his merry eyes twinkled good-homoredly as he passed along and greeted his equaintances of the other side of the house, whom we met at every step, passed ungasquat the wall on ie met at every step, pasted up against the wall on ither side of the staircase like so many gaping tatues. The other members of the committee, ke Courtney, appeared

incompany appeared

WEIGIED DOWN WITH HEAVY THOUGHTS,

und shambled along after their leaders. Like weak
and humble followers they were ready and willing
to do the bidding of the great Apolic chieftain,
shalever tant unguit be. Join, the leaxhaustion
phalever that unguit be. Join, the leaxhaustion
phalever that unguit be. Join, the leaxhaustion
phalever that the leaxhaustion
phalever the committee met. True to his
pastincts, he met them, hat in hand, half way up the
sasement starits. The signt of him seemed to
trike courtney with special awe, and, bowing low,
which leads to the secret hiding place of the
hig Indians. John scanned the visitors closely,
were suspiciously at first, but finally recognizing
Difficient, fail and stately, towering head and shoulfeers over them all, ledt he way to the basement
her forty-two Tammanyites were assembled—the
her forty-two Tammanyites were
her forty-two Tammanyites
her f

DEMOCRATIC DIVISION. | 107 Apollo does not by any means intend to give up

all say as to

THE BALANCE OF THE TICKET,
simply because it has made particular mention of
certain offices it desires to have her own candidates entered for. In a conversation with one of
the Apollo leaders last night a Herald reporter
obtained proof positive of this fact. He learned
that special mention of the officials already referred
to was made by Apollo simply as a basis for future
action only, thus leaving the question as to how
candidates should be nominated if the other offices
still are open questions. A good idea of the confidence Tammany has in the good faith of Apollo
and the confidence Apollo has in the good faith of
Tammany in this matter of joining forces to defeat
the common enemy may be learned from the answer made to a question of a Herald reporter yesterday by Mr. Kelly. The latter said, "I don't think
that Apollo really at heart means to do anything
in favor of union." In reply to a similar question
as to what the prospects of a union of forces were,
put to Mr. O'Brien by the same reporter, the reply
was given:—"Fammany has got into deep water.
She doesn't intend to unite."

"When doctors disagree who shall decide?"

## TAMMANY COUNTY CONVENTION.

Laying Out the Plans for the County Ticket-Select ng the Standard Bearers-The Shrievalty, County Clerkship, Coronerships and Vacant Aldermanie Seats-A Close Race.

The fighting braves of the tribe of Tammany assembled in council yesterday afternoon, in the great wigwam, to select standard bearers for the fall campaign for civic spoils. The County Conven-tion of 518 delegates assembled at three o'clock to make nominations for Sheriff, County Clerk, three Coroners and an Alderman, to fill the seat formerly occupied by the late Peter Gilsey. For an hour ore the time of meeting the steps of Tammany Hall and the sidewalks in the vicinity were swarm-ing with politicians, nearly one-half of whom were delegates. Prominently noticeable among them were Judges Hogan and Shandley, John Kelly, Sheriff Brennan, Coroner Young, Richard B. Croker, Edwin H. Meade, General Martin T. McMahon, John Morrissey, Judge Fowier, other gentlemen identified both with the buried and the regenerated Tammany. It was useless to ask anybody what the drift of the Convention would be. All were anxious and none knew enough to trust themselves to the expression of

The Convention was called to order by John KELLY, who explained the action taken by the Tamtion "with what is known as the Apollo Hall or ganization of the democracy," and said that in of this Convention to appoint that committee of conference as well as to make the nominations for which they had assembled. He concinded by pro-posing Abram 8. Hewitt for chairman of this Convention, which proposition was adopted with-

Mr. HEWITT, in assuming the duties of chairman. thanked the Convention for the honor shown him

THERE NEVER WAS A TIME when it was so necessary to the welfare of the city, of the State and of the nation that democratic principles should be enforced, and that democratic party should be imbued with new life and new vigor, to enable it to assume its true position and control the whole country. The general tendency shown by the national government to absorp the powers and functions of the States, the same spirit evinced by the States towards the municipalities, and even by the Supreme Court of the United States in the arrogation to themselves of powers conterred upon them, made it absolutely necessary

concerred upon them, made it absolutely necessary that real democratic supremacy should be again restablished. Tannamy had, in its history, enjoyed a large share of the public condidence and support, and its resolutions and platforms of principles had been approved of by all good men. But it was one thing to adopt good resolutions and principles, and another thing to carry them out lathfully and honestly. The tend also of the mouth of the last two years had not been such as the people could either endorse or respect. It would be uscless to ask public support now, unless they put before the people honest and true men for candidates, for reputable men would not consort with democrats, it they have known them even as democrats from their boyhood, if democrats did prove themselves worthy of the name.

Peter B. Olney and Alfred T. Ackert were then nominated and accepted as secretaries of the Convention.

On motion, it was resolved that the roll of delegates be chiled in the order of districts, as their credentials were handed in.

When the Nineteenth Assembly district was called their credentials were handed in, and a protest was offered by Thomas O'Caliaghan, as chairman of

A Contesting Pelegation of the

A CONTESTING DELEGATION.

Captain Wiley objected to the reception of the

Captain Wiley objected to the reception of the protest, but was cut off under the rule, the Convention not being yet organized, and debate, motion or resolution being alike out of order.

Roli call being concluded,
W. H. QUINCY moved that in districts where vacacies exist in the delegations the delegation be itself authorized to fill such vacancies. Carried.

Justice Fowler moved that a committee on contested seats be constituted by the appointment of one delegate from each district, except the Nineteenth, the delegates to such committee to be appointed by the delegations. Carried.

Justice Quinn moved that if the contesting delegations (from the Nineteenth district) can agree upon a delegate, such joint delegate be permitted to enter the conference committee when said explored.

Mr. Quincy then moved that the roll of Assembly districts be called and that each delegation announce the name of its delegate to the Committee on Conference. Carried.

The following nominations for members of the Conference Conference Committee when said the proposed the property of the Committee on the Committee on the Conference Conference Conference Committee on the Committee on the Conference Conference Committee on the Committee

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE were then made in successive order:— Salve Grace

Dist.
12—Joseph Koch.
13—Richard Fianagau.
14—John Relly.
15—T. A. Ledwith.
16—J. G. McGowan.
17—Thomas Ryan.
18—John Kelly. 2-M. J. Keese.
3-James Hayes.
4-E. J. Shandiey.
5-Ed. M. Plum.
6-F. J. Campbell.
7-M. T. McMahon.
8-Ed. D. Gale.
9-James Fitzpatrick.
9-Owen Murphy.
1-John Morrissey. 19— — Quiney. 20—Wm. H. Quiney. 21—Hugh H. Moore.

10—Owen Murphy.

11—John Morrissey.

The Nineteenth district delegations were unable to agree upon a joint caudidate, and are, therefore, both unrepresented.

Justice Fowler moved that when this Convention adjourn it adjourn until Wednesday next at one o'clock P. M. Carried.

Mr. Quincy moved that the Convention proceed to nominate candidates for Sheriff, County Clerk, three Coroners and one Alderman, and that each delegation was not "solid," be allowed to name his choice, all the nominations to be subjected to the Committee on Conference, subject to the final action of this Convention. Carried.

A motion for a recess of ten minutes was then put and lost.

The delegations in their order then made the following nominations for COUNTY OFFICERS.

Summission	COUNTY (	OFFICERS.		
Hat. For Sheriff			tu Me	-1
L.John Fox		Anthony Eich	thoff.	
-W. C. Conner 3-W. C. Conner -Bernard Rei		.Wm. Walsh.	0.0	
3-W. C. Conner		.Wm. Walsh.		
-Bernard Reil	ly	.Wm. Walsh.		
-John Fox	JETE TEATER	. H. A. Gumble	ton.	
6-John Fox				
7-John Fox,	M T. MCM	A		
hon, W. C.	Conner.	wm. Walsh.		
8-John Fox,	Kemy, Cor	Problem W	-	
John Fox.	Rollly Cor	Eickhoff, W.	O.	Conner.
ner	menny, con	.Walsh, Jerem	lab.	
0		A Eighburg	*****	
I-W. C. Conner		.W. Walsh.		
2	***********	The same of the sa		
2- 3-B. Reitly,		.W. C. Conner.		
4-B. Reilly	***********			
3—B. Reilly, 4—B. Reilly 5—	41111114	.W. Walsh.		
6-B. Reilly, J.	Fox, W. (	Anna rate and a service		

Conner, John Fox. Walsh, Eickhoff, Gumble-17-W. C. Conner, John Fox. ton. B. Reilly. Walsh, Eickhoff, Gumble-18-W. C. Conner, J. Fox. B. ton, Reilly, Joel O. Stevens. Walsh, Eickhoff, Gumble.

15—Lamb. M. J. Powers.
16—Woltman, Croker, Bourke M. J. Powers.
17—Woltman, Croker, Lamb. G. W. Plunsitt.
18—Croker, Young, Lamb, Woltman.
19—(Not sdmitted.) (Not admitted.)

21—Croker, Lamb, G. N. McGuire.
[The nominations marked with an " are all individual choices expressed by members of delegations, and not by the delegation "solid."]

At the close of the nominations the Convention

pourned until Wednesday, when the Coalition ANDREW JOHNSON Conference Committee will report and the final selection of candidates will be made.

An analysis of the above table of nominations shows the race for Sheriif to be wholly between Conner, Fox and Reilly, with the preponderance in favor of Conner. Conner received the solid nomination of five district delegations, with first choice of five others, and was mentioned by eleven delegations. Fox holds two "solid" delegations, is first choice of five others and is mentioned by the Reilly received three full delegation choices, is first choice of five and is mentioned by nine. Walsh appears to be "away out of sight" shead of all other candidates for County Clerk. Croker, Woltman and Young are the choice for coroners, and will undoubtedly receive the nominations definitely, unless one of them should be asked to give way for an Apollo Hall candidate on the coalition compromise. Powers and Plunkitt appear to have the pull between them for the Aldermanship, with the advantages and enthusiasm all in favor of Powers. Glion threatens them, however, with a close run; but it is not at all improbable that this nomination also will be given to Apollo Hall if reconciliation is effected.

# THE GERMAN REPORMERS.

Preparing for Business-Arrangements for a Joint Nominating Convention. organizations, which originated during the reform campaign two years ago, held a special meeting at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms last night. In the absence of Henry Clausen, who lately has re-turned from Europe, Oscar Zollikoffer, the Vice President, occupied the chair. The Executive Committee, through Marcus Otterbourg, presented a report, proposing that the following candidates be presented and recommended to the different nominating conventions:—Dr. Louis Schultze and Gershon N. Hermann for Coroners; A. M. Petshaw for Justice of the Marine Court, whose name is to be presented to the Bar Association, and William Radde for County Clerk; also that conference committees had been formed in each case to take further action. After some discussion the report was received and the action of the committee approved. The delegates of the German reformers and of the Council of Political Reform, recently appointed for that purpose, are to assemble at room 24, Cooper Institute, this evening, to organize a joint nominating convention for the nomination of the different candidates to be voted for in the next election.

DEMOCRATIC UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE. At a meeting of the Democratic Union General Committee, held last evening at Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, Smith Ely, Jr., presiding, Mr. Thomas C. Campbell reported that the Committee on Nominations had conferred with a similar com mittee from Tammany Hall, and demanded that the nomination of one Judge of the Superior Court and one Judge of the Marine should be given to the Democratic Union organization. The Executive Committee was then instructed to prepare a call for the convention for primary elections, and, after an address of Mr. Theodore T. Tomlinson, the meet-ing adjourned.

#### BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Democratic and Republican Judiciary Conventions-Jasper W. Gilbert and in Winslow the Respective Nomi-

Yesterday afternoon the delegates to the Demo ratic Judiciary Convention met in the Court House for the purpose of nominating a Judge of the Supreme Court, for the term of fourteen years, in term of office expires January 1, 1874. The district embraces Kings, Queens, Suffolk, Richmond, West-chester, Rockland, Dutchess, Orange and Putnam counties. General James B. Craig was chosen permanent Chairman and John R. Donohue, Secretary. Roscoe A. Degi'aw, of Queens county, moved that Jasper W. Gilbert be nominated by acclamation, Mr. H. D. Birdsall, upon seconding the nomination, said that it gave him great pleasure to second the nomination of Judge Gilbert for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial district. He believed that the gentleman named met all the requirements of the high position for which he was named. The nomination was then made by acclamation. Judge Glibert has been a resident of Brooklyn for the past thirty years, and before his election he prac-

THE REPUBLICAN JUDICIARY CONVENTION also met at the County Court House yesterday afternoon, and E. B. Hinsdale was chosen permanent Chairman. Messrs. A. J. Miller and Judge Taylor were appointed Secretaries. General Crooke nominated Richardson Ingraham for Judge of the Supreme Court, and in so doing said that for the first time in fifteen years an appearance was presented which seemed to promise a republican majority. For years Kings county had been looked upon as sure to give a democratic majority of 10,000; but it was well known that result had been brought about by fraud and false counting, and to-day it was a debatable county. If a good man were nominated it would be possible to send him off Long Island with a majority of 5,000.

W. M. Mullen was of the opinion that party questions should not be brought under the consideration of the Convention, and he, therefore, proposed the name of Jasper W. Gilbert as one who had already filled the position with honesty and ability, and to the satisfaction of every one in the

ity, and to the satisfaction of every one in the

ability, and to the satisfaction of every one in the district.

Mr. Hall, of Westchester, seconded the remarks of Mr. Mulien.

William Coit nominated John Winslow, who was formerly District Attorney of Kings county. Mr. J. Van Cott seconded the nomination, urging that the district was undoubtedly republican, as he had figures to show. On the formal ballot being taken the vote stood as follows:—Winslow, 24; Gilbert, 6; ingraham, 14. On motion of Mr. Brabley the nomination of Mr. Winslow was made unanimous.

nanimous.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES. unanimous.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

The democratic primary elections were held in the wards and county towns last evening, for the purpose of electing delegates to the city, county, Senatorial and Assembly conventions. The vote was not large, but there was considerable excitement about some of the polling places, caused by the struggle of rival ward factions for ascendancy. The conventions, excepting the Assembly, will be held on Wednesday next. The democratic managers were "at their wits' end" as to who would really be the safest man to nominate for Mayor. They incline, as a matter of expediency, toward Ripley Ropes, the republican Alderman of the Third ward, but the hard-fisted workers object to taking up any man, no matter how popular he may be, from the republican party. Hence the quandary in which the leaders find themselves as the hour of Convention draws nigh.

The National Democrats in Brooklyn. last night at their rooms, on Court street. The Conference Committee reported that they had con-Reform Association, and they had agreed to har-monize with them. A resolution commending the nomination of Harvey Farrington, John W. Hun-ter, William Marshall or Samuel S. Odell for Mayor

Action of the Reform Committee of One

The Reform Committee of One Hundred met last night at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. A committee of seven was appointed to report at the next meeting the names of the candidates whom it would be proper for them to endorse.

Mr. Farrington offered a resolution that here-after their meetings be public. The resolution was lost,

The Reform Committee of Fifty met last night at their rooms, corner of Jay and Fulton streets, and elected permanent officers for the ensuing year. ciected permanent officers for the ensuing year.
Colonel Julian Allen was chosen as chairman. A
resolution, endorsing the nomination of John
Windslow for Justice of the Supreme Court was
adopted. A resolution condemning the nomination of Mr. John C. Perry was also adopted. A delegation from the National Democrats requested
them to delay their nominations until next Thursdex.

RICHMOND COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINA-

The Richmond County Republican Convention met yesterday at Schwartzkon's Assembly Rooms, at Clifton, Staten Island. The streets in the neigh bornood were crowded with politicians from all parts of the county.

Democrats were also present, anxious to learn

Democrats were also present, anxious to learn who would be their opponents in the coming contest. The Convention was called to order at three o'clock by the President, Mr. Tompkins Westervelt, after which the usual wrangling over credentials and substitutes occurred and tasted over half an hour, when the Convention went into nominations. The voting was entirely by ballot, and resulted in the nomination of the following gentlemen:—For Member of Assembly, Abrahum J. Wood; Sheriff, Wm. P. Aiston; County Treasurer, Hugh McRoberts; Superintendents of Poor, N. Heal and E. Kappes; Coroner, Jacob H. Winnegar.

# QUEENS COUNTY POLITICS.

Among the most prominent candidates for the office of Sheriff of Queens county is Charles Sam-

The Ex-President at the Capital with Rods in Pickle.

HIS SPECIAL DEPOSIT LOST.

A Statement Concerning That and the Surratt Affair in Preparation.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Mr. Johnson on the Subject of Specie Payment.

#### A MEANING SUGGESTION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1878.

Ex-President Andrew Johnson arrived in this city this morning from Tennessee, and took up his quarters at the Metropolitan. The fact that he nad recently been a loser of a large amount by the failure of the First National Bank, and that it had been paragraphed through the papers that he was execution of Mrs. Surratt, gave an additional interest to his visit. An interview was therefore sought with him by your correspondent this morning. Mr. Johnson was in his parlor with his son, Andrew, Jr., and a visitor, who withdrew shortly after my entrance. Mr. Johnson's appearance could be compared with that of his Presidential days as he parted with his friend. He was dressed in his usual suit of black broadcloth, and in general appearance was but little changed, except that his form seemed not so bulky as it was a year or two ago. His face was a shade paler, and if possible to de tect them, I might say it wore a few more lines; but withal he seemed cheerful, and was never more courteous. After being seated I asked him THE PURPOSE OF HIS VISIT.

fact it has been paragraphed through the papersthat your visit here was made with a twofold object; that of setting aright whatever wrong impressions may have been gained of your po in the case of Mrs. Surratt by Judge Holt's letter. and also of attending to your business in connection with the suspension of the First Nationa

Mr. Johnson-Yes, sir. I came here on various matters of business; these among the rest. I have many that call me to Washington frequently. As to this Surratt matter, I desire to say nothing at present, as the necessary arrangements have not as yet been made for its proper and truthful publication. It will be ready in a few days, and at the proper time I shall be heard from.

CORRESPONDENT-Is it true, sir, that you lost \$73,000 by the failure of the First National Bank? Mr. Johnson-Yes, sir; about that sum. I had it there as

A SPECIAL DEPOSIT. There was no speculation about it, for the interest on it was very small.

CORRESPONDENT-Do you expect to realize any thing from it? Mr. Johnson-I do not know, but appearances

are none of the hest CORRESPONDENT-They say that President Grant got all of his money?

Mr. Johnson-Yes, and I believe he did; but I will not say anything about this subject, for about this as well as the case of Mrs. Surratt I intend to

say nothing until the proper time comes.

Connessondent—What did you think of this crash, Mr. Johnson, when it came? Did it strike you with surprise?

Mr. Johnson-No, not at all. I knew long since that it was inevitable on account of the undue ex-pansion of the financial business of the country. It is true that I was surprised when the Cookes were wondered no longer. They dabbled in politics too much to be good financial managers. Their banks were too large and handled too much money to admit of their managers being diverted towards any

thing else. They were keen, judicious and reliable financial men, and should have known better than to have been mixed up with schemes that depended upon political engineering. As a rule GETHER,
CORRESPONDENT-Do you think, Mr. Johnson

policy, or to the over-speculative spirit of the financial circles of the country?

Mr. Johnson—Both. As I said before, there has been too great an expansion of the financial business of the country as compared with even the ness conducted upon imaginary bases must sooner or later collapse. As to our national system, it emergencies of the past; and the sooner it can be changed, I think, the better. We have now, I believe, \$460,000,000 in currency in circulation, and the greatest amount ever in circulation before the war was \$210,000,000. During the war, when the circulation was nearly \$800,000,000, we were astounded; we knew the country could not stand it even in such pressing emergencies, and contraction with a view to as speedy

A RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS
as possible was the rule adopted. Our national bank currency is secured by government bonds, and it is this alone that has saved them from total and utter ruin in the late crisis. But even this does not argue in favor of the national banking system as superior to any other. One class, the note-holders, are safe, while the stockholders and depositors must lose in such an event as has just transpired. The system is the same as the old State bank systems of Tennessee and New York. They proved failures, and why should not this also? The only advantage it has is that national bank notes are good throughout the length and breadth of the land, and, as a consequence, rates of exchange between all parts of the country and the great commercial centres are comparatively low. It has been urged on this account by the friends of this scheme that it makes national bank currency uniform in value. I claim that it is only uniform in depreciation. Its only dependence is the bonds of the government, which

dependence, however stable, just now is

AS PICKLE AS THE WINDS.

In old times a depreciation of four or five per cent on State securities was considered as a gloomy foreboding for the respective State banks, and a depreciation of ten per cent wiped them of the face of creation. Now it is just the same. Let government securities depreciate a few per cent, and you will see how gold will rise, or, rather, how cially upon rather a shaky basis. The value of gold seems by universal custom and consent to be immutable. Currency is governed by laws of change and of rise and fall as inevitable as the laws which govern the rise and fall of the tides.

Cornessronent—Tinen it appears, Mr. Johnson, that you are in layor of the resumption of specie payment. How would an immediate resumption

Correspondent—then it appears, air. Johnson, that you are in favor of the resumption of specie payment. How would an immediate resumption affect us?

Mr. Johnson—and why not? We all acknowledge that it must come sooner or later, and why not begin at once? Gold and silver have become of late the acknowledged bases of valuation throughout the known world. With Christian, Pagan, heathen or infidel it is the selfsame gold and silver. I cannot explain why this is, and can only conclude that it is a law of nature, and that the term "value," in its structest construction, has become to mean "gold and silver." Put it in coin, put it in jeweiry, or put it in ingots, its value is the same. It is unchangeable. Now, the question has been asked, how can we resume specie payment? We have not gold enough. From 1849 up to 1862, according to official statements, we had gathered from our gold fields and passed through our mints in coin over \$800,000,000—an amount greater than that ever issued in currency during the darkest periods of our war. Now, where has all this gold gone to? It is mostly hidden in the dark places of the country; and that which goes out of it in trade will surely come back. Now, take the financial position of our government to-day. Gogudaresont

at its counter a ten dollar legal tender and ask gold for it. They will give you gold, minus the discount. And yet this currency is cailed "legal tender." It is reissued, or paid out, as a legal tender at par. In old times such a transaction on the part of an individual would have been accounted as disreputable, to say the least of it. It certainly seems to me that it would be to the interest of our government to place its notes upon

A PAR VALUE WITH GOLD,
and there would be no more speedy mode of doing this than by the prompt resumption of specie payment, for this would bring the gold out from its hidden places, and give to us the currency which the world has adopted—the currency of gold and silver. It is a sad commentary upon our financial system that it is a fact that a five dollar gold piece, with the constitutional stamp and coat of arms of America upon it, would be a curlosity to most of our American young people. If a man were to go through the country now with his pocket full of five dollar gold pieces, as he used to go through our streets, the people would look at him with wonder and then begin to doubt that the coin he had with him was genuine. Why, then, make the people think that there is no coin in the country, and that all they have to depend on in the way of money is these dirty, greasy, stinking shinplasters? There is a plenty of coin in the country and the government can bring it out. Why is it that California financial centres were not affected by this crash? Because their affairs are all conducted on a gold basis, and the only government paper they deal in legitimate business transactions are certificates based upon actual gold coin in the Treasury. What are your "legal tenders" worth out there? They are bought and sold by the brokers mostly for the accommodation of travellers across our great continent; for there is not much profit in the business.

Financial function of the administration. It is true our exports may exceed our imports, but what advantage is this to us as long as there is n

was a mammoth canking house. By such action it identifies itself with Wail street, and encourages the extravagances and gambling speculations of that quarter.

THE SURRATT AFFAIR—A SUGGESTION.

After further remarks on the part of Mr. Johnson on other subjects I ventured ro ask: "Mr. Johnson it is said that the letters in regard to the Surratt affair were written with a view to injure you in your political prospects in Tennessee. Have you any opinion on this subject ?"

Mr. Johnson—I do not wish, sir, to express my opinion on this subject. I have a suggestion, however, which you may use as you please. People often have a very good opinion of their qualifications for a certain position to which they aspire, but as their merits have not struck the public so forcibly they feel compelled to seek some some other way of bringing themselves into notoriety. A boy wishes to play at plns, but how can he dose without taking a current of wind from whatever direction he may. I heard that a certain exofficial connected with the Surratt matter was an aspirant for the Supreme Bench. Following upon this was a published letter from a Mississippi correspondent, who I learn is either an aspirant or an appointee for the South American Mission, Foote. This letter, strange to say was followed by that of the judicial aspirant. I know nothing about people's motives. I have made my suggestion; make your own inferences. I will as far as my part in the history of this country's bistory, and at the proper time i will give to the public all that I know about this matter.

Thanking Mr. Johnson for his courtesy I bade him good morning.

#### THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICF.

Action of the Supreme Court Bar-Eulogistic Remarks of Reverdy Johnson and Philip Phillips. WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1873.

The Supreme Court of the United States met today at noon. All were present except Associate Justices Fields and Davis, the former being in Cali-Associate Justice Clifford presided. He said no business would be transacted to-day as the Court would now adjourn to pay their usual annual visit of courtesy to the President of the United States. The hour of meeting would hereafter be at twelve instead of cleven o'clock. The twenty-sixth rule, providing for the calling of ten cases a day, would be in force on all days except Friday. The Court

There were present in the chamber Attorney General Williams, Reverdy Jounson, General Butler, Senator Bayard, Messrs. Carifsie, Casey, Phillips, Otto, Pike, Ashton, Davidge, Durant, Bradley, Pascal, Merrick and many other distinguished members of the Bar. It was heretofore announced that a meeting would be held to-day to take action concerning the death of Chief Justice Chase. On motion of Mr. Carlisie Mr. Reverdy Johnson presided as Chairman and D. W. Middleton, the

on motion of Mr. Carlisie Mr. Reverdy Johnson presided as Chairman and D. W. Middleton, the Clerk of the Court, acted as Secretary.

Mr. Johnson, in the course of his address on taking the chair, said the death of an eminent judge of even a State Court is always a great calamity, but the death of a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was a still greater calamity, because of the greater extent of jurisdiction and the greater importance of questions to be decided. He felt sure he could assert with perfect truth that more able, pure and upright justices than those which adorned this Court were not to be found in any other country of the world; and as to the late Chief Justice he was, in all respects, equal to his predecessors. When the appointment was made, though he had a high appreciation of his talents and ability as a legislator and officer of the government, and was satisfied that Mr. Chase was a truly, great man, he had his doubts concerning his capacity for the distinguished judicial position, but in this he mistook, for his decisions involving so many delicate and important questions growing out of our sad civil strife from the very first commanded the approval of the profession and of the country. He would forbear to even conjecture who was to succeed to the Chief Justiceship. He believed, however, and he felt periectly satisfied, from his judgment of the appointing and confirming power that whoever shall be the successor will be found equal to the task. In conclusion Mr. Johnson said some consolation was to be found in the fact that as a father the late Chief Justice was tender, as a friend steadiast, as a man he stood to the last, high in the confidence of his countrymen, and he ded as he lived—a Christian.

Mr. Philip Phillips said he was satisfied that the members of the Bar had listened with profound respect to the remarks of the Chairman, and as these no doubt found a response in every listener, he thought it unnecessary to offer any remarks, but would move the appointment of a c

an interval of a few minutes Mr. Merrick reported a series of resolutions eulogistic of the character of the deceased and tendering to his family the sincere sympathy of the meeting in their loss; and, further, that the Attorney General of the United States be requested to move in the Supreme Court that the resolutions be entered in the minutes; and, as a further mark of respect, that the members of the Bar will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. The resolutions were agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

# A ROW IN CONVENTION.

The Democratic-Liberals in Noisy Consultation-A Victory for Columbia

County. POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1873. The Democratic and Liberal Senatorial Convenion met here this afternoon. For four hours scenes of the wildest disorder and confusion oc-curred, caused by resolution introduced to compel date. Dutchess backed James Mackin, and Columbia county backed Benjamin Ray. The chairman was General Mandeville, of Columbia county. Recesses and adjournments occurred, but county. Recesses and adjournments occurred, but no compromise was effected. There were a dozen on the floor at once all the time; men with their hats on, and all smoking cigars, and even the chairman was smoking. There were yells, shouts and contusion generally, which completely blocked all business. Finally Columbia county succeeded in passing their resolution, when Ray received 21 votes, Mackin 10 and M. Y. Tilden 3. Ray was declared duly nominated.

# Other District Nominations.

Augustus Derniston was yesterday nominated for the Assembly by the republicans of the first district of Orange county.

The Liberal Democratic Convention of the Second

The Liberal Democratic Convention of the Second district, Dutchess county, yesterday nominated Benjamin Broas for Assembly.

The Democratic Assembly Convention of the First district at Kingston yesterday in regular convention nominated Peter Gili, of Kingston Michael A. Cummings was also nominated from Saugerties for the Assembly.

The democrats of the Orange and Sullivan district yesterday nominated Dr. Frank Adoott, of Port Jervis, to the State Senate.

Frank Abbott, liberal republican, a member of the last Assembly, received the democratic nomination for Senator at Middletown yesterday.

# "HOLY ALLIANCE OF PATRIOTS."

The Red and Blue Party, or the Nice Little Compound of Prince Napoleon and M. Portalis.

Combine Against the Common Enemy.

### CHAMBORD SPEAKS AGAIN.

The manifesto of Prince Napoleon, published in letter of M. Portalis, the editor-in-chief of that radical republican journal, has caused a profound sensation in France. The newspapers of Paris are full of adverse comment, and the flerce Bonapartists the pretensions of the Prince, while La Repu Française, the organ of Gambetta, contemplates the fusion in no sweet-tempered mood. The follow-ing is the text of the Prince's letter:—

the fusion in no sweet-tempered mood. The following is the text of the Prince's letter:—

Paris, Sept. 25, 1873.

To the Editors of the Avenir National:—

Gritismen—The unstudied candor of your letter compeis me to make a brief response. It is dictated by the opinions I have held during my whole life. In face of the gravity and publicity of your letter I should not keep silence. The duty of every citizen in the grave hour in which we find ourselves is not to leave the citadel in peril, as did the neutrals of antiquity. I am not a neutral, and I will not desert the struggle.

I can only speak for myself; but how can one believe that those whose hearts vibrate at the menition of the name "Napoleon" can disapprove my action? The alliance of popular democracy and the Napoleons has been the end which I have pursued in all the acts of my political life. Let us support our standard in face of the menaces of the drapeau blanc, a stranger to our modern France, and which the Pretender will only abandon by a compromise and a sacrifice made to the dexterous leaders of his party; otherwise, what would be the value of this concession at the eleventh hour?

The reign of the Bourbons would only become a reactionary policy, ciercal and unpopular. The fag of the Revolution has sheltered alone, during nearly a century, the genius, the glory and the sorrows of France, and it is this flag which should guide us toward a luture truly democratic. Among all the defenders of the sovereignty of the people a great many differ as to how the principle should be applied, but an entente common at this moment on this same principle of sovereignty is necessary and patriotic. All of us, citizens of modern society, should seek to establish, by universal suffrage, the true liberty based upon the reforms which are the conditions of the well being of France. Yes! it is necessary to forget the dissensions, attacks, struggles, reciprocal sinferings, the linsuits. Even to affirm the principle of the national sovereignty, byond which are only dangers, d

This manifesta nublished in the Anenir National so incensed the editors, other than M. Portalis, that all the faithful quills were abandoned, and Poney Revillon, Henry Maret (Yorick), Gabriel Guille mot and Charles Quenin sent in their indignant resignations, and their brains are consequently in the market. The Paus thus admonishes the am bitious Prince :- "If you wish to go with the repub. licans go alone, for we will never enter into a com-pact with them." M. Gambetta, in a temperate speech at Periguex, pleaded the cause of the re. public and contrasted its wise policy with the ruinous, disorganizing course of the Empire. Meanwhile, in order not to agitate the ever pellucid waters of French politics, "Henri V." written his 543d letter on what he has done for France to the Vicorate Rodez-Benavent:-

written his 543d letter on what he has done for France to the Viconite Rodez-Benavent:

THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD.

FROHSDORF, Sept. 19, 1873.

The feeling which one experiences, my dear Viscount, on reading the details which you gave me on the revolutionary propaganda in your province is one of sadness. People cannot stoop lower in order to procure arms against us, and nothing is more unworthy the French character. To be reduced in 1873 to evoking the phantom of the dime, of foudal rights, of religious intolerance, of persecution against brothers separated from us in creed—the phantom (what more need I say!) of a war undertaken under impossible conditions, of a government of priests, of the ascendency of privileged classes! You will admit that things so little serious cannot be seriously answered. To what falsehoods has not dishonesty resorted when the question was how public credulity could be worked upon? I know very well that it is not always easy, witnessing these unworthy manœuvres, to preserve one's composure, but you must reckon on the good sense of your intelligent iellow countrymen to do justice to such fooleries. Above all, make a point of appealing to all honest people on the footing of the social reconstruction. You know that I am not a party, and that I will not come back to reign by means of a party. I need the co-operation of all, and all have the need of me. As for the reconciliation which has been so loyally accomplished in the House of France, tei! those who are trying to distort that great even that everything done on the social reconstruction is proper rank in the dearest interests alike of her prosperity, her giory and her of giving France its proper rank in the dearest in-terests alike of her prosperity, her giory and her greatness. Count, my dear Rodez, upon my entire gratitude and constant affection. HENRY.

# LOYG ISLAND CITY POLITICS.

A New Convention to Nominate & New Candidate for Surrogate.
Politics in the four-year-old city over the East

River are becoming rather warm. On the ticket nominated by the County Democratic Convention the new metropolis of Long Island is represented by Daniel R. Lyddy, who entered the race for the Surrogate prize. According to the accounts re-ceived from the various towns through the county since the Convention the latter nomination appears to have given considerable dissatisfation to the staid old residents of Queens, and the democracy of Long Island City declares itself to be anything Island City deciares itself to be anything but delighted. The candidate has resided there only a few months, and the cry of "carpet-bagger" has come to be long and loud. Fears were expressed by the old-line democrats that the weight of this nomination will bring down the whole ticket. It seems that, for the purpose of obtaining the nomination, Mr. Lyddy has been very active, in connection with two or three other persons, in the recent crusade against the Mayor and the City Judge which fizzled out so inglorlously, and which, it is charged, was inaugurated for the sole purpose of bringing its promoters into a factitious prominence. On this fact becoming known the citizens of both political parties have began to express very decided opinions on the conduct of the "impeachers" and their sympathizers in the Board of Aldermen, and the whole thing is now characterized as a political job. The republican opponents of Lyddy openly boast that his vote will be insignificant, and that his name on the other ticket insures them all the county offices, not only because of his attacks on reputable members of the democracy since he took up his residence in the county, but on account of his previous record and antecedeuts. Meantime the republicans have endorsed Mr. Sutphin, the democratic nominee for County Clerk, leaving Judge Armstrong almost alone, as it were, on the tieket. The Judge's friends will certainly work hard for him, though they grieve loudly for the discouraging circumstances surrounding all their efforts. This state of affairs having been made known to the democratic candidate for Surrogate he has signified his intention to retire from a contest which he feels would only endanger the whole democratic ticket. Such action on his part will necessitate the meeting of another county convention to nominate a new man for Probate made known to the democratic ticket. Such action on his part will necessitate the meeting of another county convention to nominate a new man for Probate that the attempt of these parties to take but delighted. The candidate has resided there

# A HORRIBLE OUTRAGE AND MURDER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 13, 1873. Near Boydsville, Weakly county, Tennessee, last week eight or ten armed men went to a citizen's house and took a negro girl out into the woods and house and took a pegro girl out into the woods and each outraged her. They did not attempt to disguise themselves and carried their victim but a short distance from the house. The couple with whom the girl lived were powerless to prevent the outrage and were compelled to listen to the agonizing shrieks of the helpless creature. Her body was found soon after the degraded beasts had left, most horribly mangled and life extinct. It is stated that the facts were never reported to the authorities, and the body was buried without any legal examination. Efforts were made to hash up the matter because of the alleged respectability of some of the participants in the outrage.

# A COLLISION ON THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 13, 1973. Report has just reached here that two trains collided on the Camden and Amboy division of the Pennsylvania Railrond to-night, at a place called Palmyra, nine miles out of Uamden, and that the engineer and fireman of one of the trains were killed. No particulars,